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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/896,207	06/28/2001	Travis J. Muhlestein	MSI-692US	7580
22801	7590	05/03/2005	EXAMINER	
LEE & HAYES PLLC 421 W RIVERSIDE AVENUE SUITE 500 SPOKANE, WA 99201			TRUONG, LECHI	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2194	
DATE MAILED: 05/03/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.	09/896,207	
Examiner	MUHLESTEIN ET AL.	
LeChi Truong	Art Unit 2194	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 February 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-37 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-37 are presented for the examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-26, 33, 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Glass (US. Patent 6,629,128 B1) in view of Memmontt et al (US. 6,560,591 B1).

4. As to claim 1, Glass teaches the invention substantially as claimed including: the command line utility (interface generator 250 is a command line predevelopment utility, col 19, ln 10-14/ Fig. 3/ 10/11/ proxy object 154, col 14, ln 24-30/ the interface generator 250 is used during the previously described dynamic generation of remote proxies, col 19, ln 44-46), an object mode command (type object 170, col 14, ln 26-32/client side type generator, col 17, ln 54-58/ col 18, ln 47-53), one or more commands(a set of function objects, col 14, ln 26-32/ function objects 210, col 18, ln 47-53), an object mode target (the method of server object 110, col 17, ln 54-58, col 18, ln 47-53), an object mode command schema to define correspondence between one ore more commands (col 17, ln 50-58/ col 18, ln 47-55), the one or more commands generated by the command schema and configured to operate against the target

schema through the command line utility(col 13, ln 62-67/ col 14, ln 24-32 and ln 38-40/ col 17, ln 50-58/ col 18, ln 47-55).

5. Glass does not explicit teaches the term “schema”. However, Memmott teaches schema (the CIM distributed management scheme, col 7, ln 39-40).

6. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Glass and Memmott because Memmott’s scheme would improve the flexibility of Glass’s system by allowing several distributed management schemas attempt to over-come vendor and platform differences by providing a standard framework for communication of management data.

7. **As to claim 2**, Memmontt teaches an alias class (class 1, col 5, ln 18-30/ col 4, ln 40-60), a command template (list, col 5, ln 18-30), a single command (sub-class, col 5, ln 18-30).

8. **As to claim 3**, Memmontt teaches a verb class/ a format class/a connection class as a subclass (subclass, col 5, ln 17-30/ the next node in the decision tree, col 4, ln 40-60), each instance of the verb class/ format class/ connection class (a storage device or a display devices, col 4, ln 36-60), a list of properties (list B /C, col 6, ln 18-30/ col 5, ln 46-60/ col 8, ln 1-15), a connection to a target namespace (the namespace of the data provider, col 5, ln 46-60).

9. **As to claim 4**, Memmontt teaches a parameter class as subclass (sub-sub class, col 5, ln 18-30), each instance of the parameter class resenting parameters (internal to the system or external, col 4, ln 36-60).

10. **As to claim 5**, Memmontt teaches a property class as a subclass to the format class (sub-sub class, col 5, ln 18-30), each instance of the property class representing property value

(temperature, hard disk drive status, col 4, ln 55-60), a list of properties (list corresponding to queries, col 4, ln 55-60).

11. **As to claims 6, 7,** Memmontt teaches a localized string class/ a qualifiers class (class 1, class 2, col 5, ln 18-30), each instance (a hardware device or software application, col 4, ln 36-60), language specific text/ qualifiers (CPU speed/ capacity... col 4, ln 40-60/ version, col 7, ln 50-67).

12. **As to claim 8,** Memmontt teaches a see-also association (a list, col 4, ln 55-60/ col 5, ln 18-30), each instance (CPU speed and or temperature... col 4, ln 40-60), an alias (class 1/ class 2, col 5, ln 18-30).

13. **As to claim 9,** Memmontt teaches role-oriented (class, subclass, col 5, ln 18-30), namespace (namespace, col 5, ln 48-60/ col 6, ln 45-55), command related to particular administrative tasks are found together (all queries relating to a particular hardware or software component or all queries within the same class or subclass, col 7, ln 50-67), other parts thought the decision tree may lead to lists corresponding to queries relating to other hardware components (CPU speed and or / temperature, hard disk status and / or capacity, et al ., col 4, ln 55-60).

14. **As to claims 10, 11,** Memmontt teaches the generation of additional commands to added/ permits reconfiguration of the one or more commands (upgrade components and/ or components added later, col 5, ln 18-30).

15. **As to claim 12,** it is an apparatus claim of claims 2-8; therefore, it is rejected for the same reasons as claims 2-8.

16. **As to claim 13**, Memmontt teaches target scheme (data requestor, col 3, ln 16-41), a WMI object mode (WMI, col 3, ln 16-41).
17. **As to claim 14**, Memmontt teaches a plurality of command schemas (class 1/ class 2, col 5, ln 18-30), an instant of one or more commands (subclass, col 5, ln 18-30).
18. **As to claim 15**, Memmontt teaches a local machine/ remote machines (different machine and communication, col 3, ln 12-25).
19. **As to claim 16**, it is an apparatus claim of claim 12; therefore, it is rejected for the same reason as claim 12 above.
20. **As to claim 17**, it is an apparatus claim of claim1; therefore, it is rejected for the same reason as claim 1 above. In additional, Memmontt teaches an interface utility (interface module 140, col 8, ln 63-67 to col 9, ln 1-19/ the data resolver 120/ data provider 130, col 3, ln 42-62/ selection task P120 as a decision tree, col 4, ln 21-60/ col 5, ln 18-30).
21. **As to claim 18**, Memmontt teaches a command line utility (interface module 140, col 8, ln 63-67 to col 9, ln 1-19/ the data resolver 120/ data provider 130, col 3, ln 42-62/ selection task P120 as a decision tree, col 4, ln 21-60/ col 5, ln 18-30).
22. **As to claim 19**, Memmontt teaches a graphic user interface (in another application of data resolver 120, the query maybe received from a data requestor who is a human user, col 4, ln 5-9).
23. **As to claims 20-25**, they are apparatus claims of claims 1, 9-12; therefore, they are rejected for the same reasons as claims 1, 9-12.
24. **As to claim 26**, Memmontt teaches second object model (data requestor 110, col 3, ln 26-40), a WMI object model (WMI, col 3, ln 26-40).

25. **As to claim 33**, it is an apparatus claim of claim 1; therefore, it is rejected for the same reason as claim 1 above. In addition, Memmontt teaches a user interface (a human user, col 4, ln 5-9), parameter (the query, col 4, ln 5- 9), an alias class (class 1/ class 2, col 5, ln 20-30).

26. **As to claim 37**, it is an apparatus claim of claim 33; therefore, it is rejected for the same reason as claim 33 above.

27. Claims 27-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Memmontt et al (US. 6,560,591 B1) in view of Glass (US. Patent 6,629,128 B1) and further in view of Steve (Network and System Management with XML).

28. **As to claim 27**, Memmontt teach a command (the query, col 3, ln 26-48), interface (the data resolver 120/ data provider 130, col 3, ln 42-62/ selection task P120 as a decision tree, col 4, ln 21-60/col 5, ln 18-30/ interface module 140, col 8, ln 63-67 to col 9, ln 1-19), an alias (class 1/ class 2, col 5, ln 18-30/ decision tree, col 4, ln 22-60), interpreting (error handing/ time out occurs, col 6, ln 25 –58/ Fig. 8), based on the alias (determine whether further list entries, col 6, ln 25-42), the current operating environment of the command line interface(response has been received from the data provider, col 6, ln 42-58), receiving a command through a command line interface(the query may be received from a data resolver 120, col 4, ln 6-9/ Fig. 1), fetching an alias for the command(a list corresponding to the query characteristic is selected , col 4, ln 9-15/ a query characteristic that indicates class 2, sub-class b and sub-sub-class ii associated with exception list C, col 5, ln 24-27), interpreting the command based on the alias(data providers 130 are visited in a sequence according to the order of the entries in the selected list until data

responsive to the query is obtained. If the list is exhausted before such data is obtained, data collection task P125 fails and error is indicated in error handing task, col 4, ln 14-20/ Fig. 4executing(mapping, col 5, ln 47-60), a target namespace (the namespace of provider, col 5, ln 47-60), executing one ore more commands as one or more WMI API calls (col 9, ln 10-15), XML form (extensible markup language (XML), col 3, ln 27-40), receiving WMI data in XML (col 3, ln 27-45) presenting the WMI data through the command line interface(data provider may be a object manager or database that collects management information and services queries according to particular distributed management schema. Data resolver 120 receives data response to the request from data provider 130 and a response based at least in part upon the data is then returned by data resolver to data requestor, col 3, ln 55-62).

29. Memmott does not explicit teach a command line interface. However, Glass the teaches command line interface (a command line predevelopment utility, col 19, ln 10-15).

30. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Memmott and Glass because Glass's command line interface would be able to add interfaces to class files within the existing software. Thus, the adding interfaces allow classes to be used remotely in the distributed computing system.

31. Memmott and Glass do not teach an XSL style sheet. However, Steve teaches command line (a command line interface, page 5 of 8, ln -8), an XSL style sheet (XSL, page 4of 8, ln 38-45 to page 5 of 8, ln 1-8).

32. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Memmott, Glass and Steve because Steve's XSL would

improve the efficiency of Memmott and Glass's systems by displaying a style sheet which will allow user to view a body of data expressed in XML format.

33. **As to claim 28**, Memmott teaches an instance of an alias class (CPU speed an / or temperature, col 4, ln 50-60).

34. **As to claim 29**, Memmott teaches command entries (list entries, col 6, ln 45-55).

35. **As to claim 30**, Memmott teaches a primary class (class 1, class 2, col 3, ln 20-30).

36. **As to claims 31, 32**, they are apparatus of claims of claims 12, 27; therefore, they are rejected for the same reasons as claims 12, 27 above.

37. Claims **34-36** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Glass (US. Patent 6,629,128 B1) in view of Memmontt et al (US. 6,560,591 B1) and further in view of Steve (Network and System Management with XML).

38. **As to claim 34**, Memmott teaches data (the query characteristic, col 6, ln 45-58), user interface (human user, col 4, ln 5-9), target object (the distributed management schemes for the query / a similar scheme such as Windows Management Interface, col 3, ln 28-40/ a particular distributed management scheme, col 3, ln 54-61), XML (XML, col 3, ln 29-40), the alias (class 1/ class 2, col 5, ln 20-30).

39. Glass and Memmott do not teach an XSL style sheet, formatting the data, displaying data. However, Steve teaches an XSL style sheet (XSL, page 4of 8, ln 38-45 to page 5 of 8, ln 1-8), formatting the data, displaying data (the XML document can also be format and displayed

with Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) ... XSL which take better qualities of CSS, page 4 of 8, ln 38-45).

40. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Glass, Memmott, and Steve because Steve's XSL, the XML document can be formatted and displayed with Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)... XSL would improve the flexibility of Glass and Memmott's system by allowing the user to view the data easily.

41. **As to claim 35**, Steve teaches command line user interface (a command line user interface, page 5 of 8, ln 1-8).

42. **As to claim 36**, Steve teaches graphic user interface (GUI, page 5 of 89, ln 1-8).

Response to the argument:

29. Applicant amendment filed on 02/ 25/ 25 has been considered but they are not persuasive:

Applicant argued in substance that :

- (1) "the client side type generator of Glass is not a schema in any respect. A command schema includes a collection of classes".
- (2) "An object model target schema represents and enterprise through target objects in an object-oriented model that follows the industry standard CIM schema. The CIM Schema provides a way to express management information that relies on inheritance and other object-oriented for the reuse and standardization of object class representing system devices. Schemas make significant use of inheritance to allow applications to treat groups of similar objects in the same way".

(3) "Glass teaches "one or more commands generated by the command schema and configured to operate against the target schema through the command line utility". However, there simply is no such teaching found here or anywhere else in Glass".

(4) "Glass does not teach "a correspondence as mapping" "object model command schema to define a mapping" and the "mapping between one or more commands and object model target object".

(5) "as generally recited in claim 27. Memmott does not teach or suspect such elements"

30. Examiner respectfully disagreed with Applicant's remarks:

As to the point (1), Glass teaches type object 170 represents the class of server object 110. The object type 170 includes a set of function objects 172, col 14, ln 26-32/client side type generator, col 17, ln 54-58/ col 18, ln 47-53).

As to the point (2), "An object model target schema represents an enterprise through target objects in an object-oriented model that follows the industry standard CIM schema. The CIM Schema provides a way to express management information that relies on inheritance and other object-oriented for the reuse and standardization of object class representing system devices. Schemas make significant use of inheritance to allow applications to treat groups of similar objects in the same way" was not in the claim.

As to the point (3), Glass teaches when applicant 108 requests access to server object 110, Remote proxy 105 is loaded onto the client system. The object 107 represents the class of server object 110. The type object 170 defines the methods on server object 110 to which remote proxy 154 has access. The type of object 170 includes a set of function objects 172 corresponds

in number to a set of methods 190 associated with server object 110. Set of function objects 172 represents the methods in set of methods 190 that client application 108 may invoke (col 13, ln 62-67/ col 14, ln 24-32 and ln 38-40/ col 17, ln 50-58/ col 18, ln 47-55).

As to the point (4), Glass teaches set of function objects 172 corresponds in number to set methods 190 associated with server objects 172. There are one-function objects 172 for each method in set of methods 190 (col 14, ln 30-35).

As to the point (5), Memmott teaches receiving a command through a command line interface (the query may be received from a data revolver 120, col 4, ln 6-9/ Fig. 1), fetching an alias for the command (a list corresponding to the query characteristic is selected, col 4, ln 9-15/ a query characteristic that indicates class 2, sub-class b and sub-sub-class ii associated with exception list C, col 5, ln 24-27), interpreting the command based on the alias (data providers 130 are visited in a sequence according to the order of the entries in the selected list until data responsive to the query is obtained. If the list is exhausted before such data is obtained, data collection task P125 fails and error is indicated in error handing task, col 4, ln 14-20/ Fig. 4 executing(mapping, col 5, ln 47-60), a target namespace (the namespace of provider, col 5, ln 47-60), executing one or more commands as one or more WMI API calls (col 9, ln 10-15), XML form (extensible markup language (XML), col 3, ln 27-40), receiving WMI data in XML (col 3, ln 27-45) presenting the WMI data through the command line interface(data provider may be a object manager or database that collects management information and services queries according to particular distributed management schema. Data revolver 120 receives data response to the request from data provider 130 and a response based at least in part upon the data is then returned by data revolver to data requestor, col 3, ln 55-62).

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LeChi Truong whose telephone number is (571) 272 3767. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 - 5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Meng-Ai An can be reached on (571) 272-3756. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIP. Status information for unpublished

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LeChi Truong

April 27, 2005

Sue Lao
SUE LAO
PRIMARY EXAMINER